

AROUND THE FARM.

An Elementary Information Series.

Course of Instruction on Soils Every Reader Should Follow.

An Explanation of Geological Terms Necessary to be Understood

Before Knowing the Origin, Nature and Cultivation of Soils.

NUMBER ONE.

Written or Prepared for The Boston Weekly Globe.

ALLUVIUM consists of clay, sand and gravel, washed from the surface of hills and mountains, being transported by currents, streams, as torrents, rivers and brooks, from the high lands, and deposited along their course.

ARGILLACEOUS means composed of clay. ALUMINA, pure clay. It is seldom found pure in nature. It is the material which gives adhesiveness to all soils.

BARTATT, a variety of traprock, consisting of pyroxene, feldspar and iron.

BOULDERS, a primitive rock, for rounded blocks of stone lying on the surface of the earth or imbedded in the soil. They have evidently been transported, by the action of water, far from their native beds.

CALCAREOUS signifies a rock containing lime.

CALCAREOUS STAR is crystallized carbon, of lime.

CARBON, an elementary substance. In its pure crystallized state it is the diamond. Graphite, or plumbago, is composed of carbon. Coal is the basis of charcoal, and of all kinds of coal.

CALCIFEROUS, containing lime.

CARBONATE of LIME is combined with carbonic acid. Carbonic acid is composed of carbon and oxygen, and lime is composed of a metallic base called calcium, and of oxygen. Carbonate of lime, when heated red hot, loses its carbonic acid, and becomes a form of gas; but if it is heated under pressure it becomes a form of 1,700 feet of water, or 100 feet of liquid lava. It simply melts and crystallizes, without losing its carbonic acid.

CHLORIDE, a combination of chlorine, a chemical element, with a metallic substance or base. Thus chloride of sodium (sea salt) is a combination of chlorine with the metallic base of soda or potassium.

DOLOMITE, deposits of boulders, pebbles, sand and gravel, which many geologists have supposed were produced by a diluvial wave or deluge sweeping over the surface of the earth.

FELDFEAR, a mineral composed of silex, alumina and an alkali, found abundantly in the granite.

FERUGINOUS means containing iron.

GARNET, a stratified rock composed of layers of quartz, mica and feldspar.

GRANITE an unstratified rock composed of mixed crystals of quartz, feldspar and mica, united without any cement. It is a rock of igneous origin.

GRAPHITE, a mineral composed of carbon and a small quantity of iron, varying from one to ten per cent. It is improperly called black coal or plumbeous.

GLAS-WACKE is a rock composed of various pebbles united by an argillaceous cement. It is generally of a gray color. This rock is one of the transition series, and is generally found alternating with argillaceous slate of the same age.

GREENSTONE TRAP, a rock composed of hornblende, feldspar and oxide of iron. It is a dark green color, and was thrown up from below granite. It cuts through and overlays the new red sandstone formation.

GYPSUM, a mineral composed of sulphuric acid and lime.

MARL, a variety of clay containing carbonate of lime. It fails to powder on drying, and will effervesce when acids are poured upon it.

MICA, a mineral found in granite rocks. It is hard and crystals, and in plates, which split into their leaves not more than 1-10,000 inch in thickness. It is elastic, and springs back when bent.

PORPHYRY, a rock composed of compact feldspar, with little squares of feldspar in its mass. Primary rocks are supposed to have been formed first in the series. They never contain any organic remains of animals or vegetables. Granite, semite, gneiss, mica-schist, etc., form what are called prime, or primary rocks.

PYRITES, a combination of iron, or iron and copper, with sulphur, is called by this name.

QUARTZ, a simple mineral, consisting of pure silicon; it crystallizes commonly in the form of a six-sided prism, with six-sided pyramids at the termination of the crystals.

SANDSTONE, rock composed of grains of sand cemented together, and of compact layers of silica. Its colors are red, grey, green or white. When red it is colored by a pyroxide of iron.

SECONDARY: This group of rocks rests upon the transition series, and is characterized by a great number of fossil remains of land plants, marine shells and animals. The great beds of bituminous coal are found in this class of rocks. The secondary rocks were set apart before the discovery of the tertiary rocks, which had already formed the second group, took this name.

THE Heat Material for Horsemanship. The material most commonly used for the hotbed, and that can the most readily be obtained, is horse manure. Sometimes, however, this is mixed with cow manure, the latter tending to lessen the heat, and to cause a cooling effect.

The horse droppings are not advantages, as the heat is intense and short-lived. When mixed with the whole to throw together, and allowed to get into quick state of decomposition, they afford a good bed for lettuce, cucumbers or tomatoes for winter, of course must prepare them much earlier, according to the time when they wish to have them.

After the first crop of plants has been removed from the hotbed, it may be used for growing cucumbers, melons or other crops that require very little manuring.

The heat of the sun will do much to help the growth of the plants, and it is better to prevent the soil from getting too dry. Keep the plants inside, and do not let the temperature rise above 80° in the daytime, or fall below 50° in the night. It is good to keep at least 5° from those extremes.

Having given the seed, shower with a fine spray, using water, peat, blood and bone, and then cover the soil so that it is better to prevent the soil from getting too dry. Keep the plants inside, and do not let the temperature rise above 80° in the daytime, or fall below 50° in the night. It is good to keep at least 5° from those extremes.

When the plants are about two inches high they should be thinned out, and purchase a handsome male elsewhere, as any inbreeding detracts from the stamina of the offspring. If this is done, it is also better, but has the advantage of keeping hens on the place who are acquainted with their surroundings.

A model hen has a long, handsome, shaped body, a broad breast and back, a small head, slender legs, and a long tail.

When in good condition the plumage shines and sparkles with golden tints, and purple hues; their wings and tails are well developed, and the head is held erect; the wattles and gills are scarlet when the bird is animated, the eyes bright and clear, while an appearance of health and vigor is evident.

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Important to Farmers! Important to Farmers! Important to Farmers!

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CAN MEN DIE TEMPORARILY?

Dr. TANNER, the famous 40-day fast, is soon to attempt a fast even more startling than his self-imposed fast of a few years ago, which so attracted the attention of both the scientific and the general public.

He proposes to have himself buried alive, and, at the end of four months, to be disinterred; at which time he hopes to anticipate the resurrection, and come forth from the grave alive. He believes that man is as capable of liberation as woodchucks, bears and rabbits; and he is so positive in his theory that he is willing to brave the danger of putting it into practical execution.

It is a somewhat dangerous thing to cast any anticipatory ridicule upon a man who is in the habit of performing miracles. Dr. TANNER has already accomplished what, up to his time, was regarded as impossible. A man who has performed the impossible once has given the world warrant to believe that he may do it again.

But the inevitable utilitarian arises and says, "What good will it do, supposing he does succeed in his foohardy undertaking?" This same utilitarian was about when FRANKLIN sent up his kite in a thunder storm, and he asked, "Why that fool man should stand there in the rain engaged in such child's play as kite flying?" Yet some of the greatest inventions of modern times, and of all time, are the direct and logical consequences of that kite flying.

The moral is obvious. General BENJAMIN

since have been the results of experiments that seemed utterly meaningless and useless.

If Dr. TANNER succeeds in his hibernating experiments, he will demonstrate the persistency of the human organism, and will furnish proof along the line of Dr. HAMMOND's startling theory, that, under proper conditions, man can live forever.

Sam Weller was a wiser philosopher than he knew when he declared there was "a coal o' wear in human nature." The capacity and possibilities of the human body structure have not yet been fully tested. We are just beginning to learn the knowledge, and because of a more rigid compilation with these laws, the average length of life is advancing.

Dr. TANNER is successful in his experiment, who can tell what light may not be thrown upon the laws and conditions of life, and what practical good may not directly or indirectly result from his unique and daring deed? All scientific investigators are more or less blind searchers in the dark. So let us not call a man foolhardy who advances into the gloom a step farther than his fellows. He may stumble in the dark; he may put his hand into some undiscovered nook in nature's great pantry and discover a candle that will guide him and other investigators into still remote recesses where greater treasures are impatiently awaiting its opening.

Good luck to Dr. TANNER! May he come forth from his temporary death like a child out of his morning nap!

THE FARMERS AND THEIR CIDER.

The farmers of this State are a good deal interested in the question whether the constitutional amendment, which is soon to be submitted for their ratification, will prohibit the making and selling of cider.

Here is the exact language of the amendment:

The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage are prohibited.

The General Court shall enact suitable legislation to enforce the provisions of this article.

As we remarked yesterday the Legislature has already defined "intoxicating liquors" as drinks containing more than 1 per cent of alcohol, and all cider that is worthy of the name contains a much larger percentage. Therefore it seems perfectly clear that if the amendment is ratified the farmers will not be allowed to manufacture or sell cider "to be used as a beverage."

But one course will then remain for the farmers. They must make and sell cider to be used as medicine, as lubricator, as illuminating fluid, as mineral water, as a laxative, as anything in the world but a beverage. For make it and sell it they must and will.

WEBSTER SLEW THE PROCONSULS.

The New York Sun has performed a valuable service in the cause of historical truth, by proving beyond a peradventure that the fearless Massachusetts statesman, DANIEL WEBSTER, did actually kill the Roman proconsul whose death, so far as the elder HARRISON's inaugural address is concerned, has been laid at his door.

The story that WEBSTER "killed 17 Roman proconsuls as dead as smells"—proconsuls who, but for this untimely taking off, would have figured in General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON's inaugural address—was told in THE GLOBE last summer, soon after General BENJAMIN HARRISON's nomination for the presidency. It has passed without contradiction until recently, when Mr. C. F. CLARKSON, a Western editor, in a speech before the Des Moines Veteran Speeches Club that he knew from personal investigation that there wasn't a word of truth in it. He instigated the story to be inserted in the paper, and the proconsul whose death, so far as the elder HARRISON's inaugural address is concerned, has been laid at his door.

The New York Sun calls attention to some startling facts revealed by the report of the New York State board of charities.

Here are a few statistics: Value of property in New York State devoted to charitable, correctional and reformatory uses, \$4,000,000, of which \$36,500,000 held by incorporated benevolent institutions.

Number of persons receiving charity, 500,000, or one-twelfth of the population.

Salaries of officers of charitable institutions, \$1,800,000. Total amount expended by organized charity in the State for the year, \$4,000,000.

New York World: It has finally been decided that a "swallow-tail" is not to be the sine qua non at the inaugural ball. A \$5 ticket carried by a man in a Prince Albert coat will be honored at the entrance. But all visitors will be clothed in pleasant summer attire according to the doctrine of the party which fostered war taxes should spend them.

CHARITY AT WHOLESALE.

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And even these vast sums are probably small compared with the enormous volume of private charity that goes unrecorded.

The Sun says, in alarm, that "the extravagance of charity is appalling, and it is steadily increasing."

And these facts are brought out by a high-protection journal! We have had high protection for 25 years, and this is how it has been made!

THE BASIS OF SUFFRAGE.

Mr. JOHN C. ROPES is an able and busy lawyer of this town, who has made a mark in literature by the publication of a book on "The Army Under Pose" and another on "The First Napoleon," and who has also spared time enough from his professional duties to write a number of extremely readable magazine articles on such subjects as "The Portraits of Julius Caesar." He is the latent antagonist whom the woman suffragists of this State have had to meet.

Mrs. SEAGRAM, to him when he came home rather fatigued, said that he looked fatigued and worn; but he replied that he was sorry that she had waited dinner for him.

"That is no consequence at all, Mr. Webster," she said, "but I am sorry to see you looking so tired and fatigued. What has gone wrong?" I really hope nothing has happened," he replied.

"You would think that something had happened," he said, "if you knew what I have done. I have killed seven Roman proconsuls as dead as smells, every one of them!"

Mr. HARVEY enjoyed a personal acquaintance with WEBSTER, and therefore he is better authority than Mr. CLARKSON. But HARRISON's inaugural address itself is the strongest evidence of the truth of the story.

Our New York contemporary has made a careful analysis of it, and finds that it opens with a Roman consul in the ninth line, cites a "virtuous and indignant Roman" in the fifteenth, introduces another Roman citizen in the sixth paragraph, and then at easy intervals rings in JULIUS CAESAR, CAIUS OCTAVIUS, MARCUS ANTONIUS, JUNIUS BRUTUS, METTius CURTIUS WHO is spoken of as if he were two persons, PUBLIUS DECIVIS MUS, and his son, PUBLIUS DECIVIS MUS, JR., LUCIUS CAMILLUS, and the score or so dozen or two of SCIPIOS from PUBLIUS CORNELIUS down to CNEUS CORNELIUS HISPANUS.

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But the inevitable utilitarian arises and says, "What good will it do, supposing he does succeed in his foohardy undertaking?" This same utilitarian was about when FRANKLIN sent up his kite in a thunder storm, and he asked, "Why that fool man should stand there in the rain engaged in such child's play as kite flying?" Yet some of the greatest inventions of modern times, and of all time, are the direct and logical consequences of that kite flying.

The moral is obvious. General BENJAMIN

HARRISON, like his good and foolish old grandfather, has lived a somewhat provincial life, and should submit with resignation to any slaughter which the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE may be pleased to inflict upon his inaugural address.

THE OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

The bill to organize a new Territory, to be called Oklahoma, embracing practically the western half of the Indian Territory, has passed the House of Representatives and gone to the Senate. It has been referred to the committee on Territories, which has returned two reports—a majority report signed by seven members of the committee, favoring the passage of the bill, and a minority report signed by two members, opposing it.

Dr. TANNER is successful in his experiments that seemed utterly meaningless and useless.

SAMPLE PROTECTION.

Connecticut is a typical manufacturing community. There, if anywhere, the results of a quarter of a century of a protective tariff can be tested.—Boston Journal.

Yes? By the way, the recent report of the commissioner of statistics in that State shows that the woolen manufacturing industry lost money last year.

Why not give the Connecticut woolen manufacturers the benefit of free wool, for a change?

In CLEVELAND had been re-elected the manufacturers could have had free wool this year. When they have it, as they will sooner or later, they may be better able to make both ends meet.

reason has ever been presented why the poll tax should not be repealed, and the throwaway thrown open freely to both sexes.

WORK FOR WOMEN.

Great Work of Secretary of the Navy Whitney—Guns and Vessels no Longer Buoy Abroad—Plants in This Country.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—The Sun, reviewing Mr. Whitney's work as secretary of the navy, says:

The first step taken by Mr. Whitney in paving the way for the reconstruction of the navy was the establishment of a naval academy for war vessels and the fortifications for high-powered guns. He found the United States dependent upon other countries for these widely essential requisites of a modern navy.

Whitney believed that it was indispensable first of all to provide a means of supplying the navy with guns and gunboats, to this it was necessary to create a new industry, and as such the amount of capital required was great, and the idea was that that private enterprise would undertake it unless assured of a substantial return from the government.

Mr. Whitney at once discontinued the purchase of armor and gun steel abroad, and the amounts appropriated for such purchases were reduced accordingly.

In view of the fact that the cabinet

was still a vast army of contractors, the wisest course was to award contracts to

those who had the best facilities.

These men were to be given the right to

make the gun boats for the navy.

The agriculturists were to be given the right to supply the navy with gun boats, and the

cabinet was to be given the right to supply

the navy with gun boats.

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REDPATH'S LETTER

The Famous Writer at
the "Cove of Cork."

English Detectives
Meet Him.

Gladstone Seemingly as Popular
as Parnell.

O'Brien the Idolized Man
of Ireland.

Parnell and Davitt Are in Perfect
Accord.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—Three weeks ago, about

saturday, I paid a visit to a party of

Irishmen in New York on board the

Ship of the Queen of the Inman line. To avoid let-

ters of inquiry when I come back, let me

say here that my experience of transat-

antic trips has condensed my opinion of At-

lantic lines and steamers into a paraphrase

of the Kentucky doctrine. "There air some

brands of whiskey better than others, but

there is no such thing as bad whisky,

sir." So, although I am a good connoisseur, as

are many others, there are no bad steamers now

on any of the leading lines; the fierce

competition between them has produced

so near an equality of safety and comfort

that a voyage across the Atlantic today is

surer than a trip from the Astor House to

the Brooklyn bridge, and a deal more comfor-

table. The main factor to consider

is neither the nor the ship, but the cap-

tain and the crew. I am not so much

worried about his head cool in case of dan-

ger, and with a well-trained cook who will

keep his food warm, whether there is dan-

ger or not, a voyager has nothing to fear on

any ship of any line. But, as my eloquent

Kentucky friend, Colonel Davidson of the

Twilight Club, prefers Robinson county

whiskey to all other brands—from experi-

ence—I prefer the Inman line, and espe-

cially the City of Chester.

We had a delightful trip, unbroken, by

equals of all kinds. On Sunday we ap-

peared on the Irish coast, and at mid-

night were landed from a steamer at the

"Cove of Cork," or Queenstown. The old

Irish name for the harbor and town was

the Cove of Cork, but the Loyalists renamed

the town Queenstown some years ago in

honor of the reigning queen after her visit

to Ireland. The government adopted the

name, but the Nationalists refused to ac-

cept it. They continued to address letters

to the old name, and the government re-

quested all letters thus addressed to be re-

turned to the writers, with the in-

formation that there was no such place in

Ireland. In the same way, or for a similar

reason, the ancient Irish name of Dunleavy,

near Dublin, was changed to Kingston, in

honor of a visit of the leper King George

the Fourth to Ireland.

The Most Sacred Spot in Ireland

To all patriotic Irishmen is Slane's Hill, near Tara, where St. Patrick first lighted the

Fasch fires which extinguished at once

and forever the Druidical fires of their

pagan ancestors. The most accursed spot

on the other hand—the spot that tells of the

lowest depths of moral degradation ever

known to man is the Rock of Cashel, where

an elegant stone shaft may be seen, erected

to mark the spot where the most depraved

of all the modern kings of England first set

foot on Irish soil. Of course, this block of

cruel servility was not paid for by the

Irish masses, but by the alien class to whom

Slane's Hill is no more sacred than the

Rock of Cashel.

On arriving in Ireland you are landed at the custom house wharf and marched to a shed to have your bag searched. The customs, spirits or tobacco; charms are contraband, The officials, as a rule, are quite civil and take the passengers' word with only a few questions. But Davitt fails to see where free trade comes in. Beside the custom house folks there is an officer of the constabulary who is a spy for the British government and destined to be a leader. I noticed that he staved rather rudely when I gave my name, and that he then informed me with a smile that he was a spy for the other passengers. "Where will you stay when you get to Dublin?" I gave him the name of the hotel—the Imperial—frequent-est by the leaders, which he noted in a book, and a look.

"Only two centures!" I exclaimed, feigning indignation. "Why, the upstart carpet is bound to be a centure."

But no one took my explanation as a test; it seemed so perfectly natural an expression of the indignation of a real Irishman against a foreigner.

A few years ago it was feared by the friends of Ireland on both sides of the Atlantic that the political domination of Britain and Davitt would be discovered. It was a grave subject of regret by every enlightened friend of the Irish people; for both men, and both equally, were especially fitted for their respective parts. Historian and statesman, a man of science, a systematic chronicler of the passions and prejudices of the time; but if the Irish history of our times shall be truly written, Davitt will have a place in it. He is a man of two centures," I said, and Davitt was in excellent health, as enthusiastic as ever, and a good leader, which he noted in a book, and a look.

Parnell's Absolute Freedom from Any Desire for Personal Popularity

He is earnest, single-minded devotion to his cause, and his tenacity of purpose and his independence of character are themes that call forth Mr. Davitt's most enthusiastic praises even while he admits that on some points of policy he occasionally differs from him. This entente cordiale between the two trusted leaders of Ireland I regard as a far more auspicious omen for the Irish people than even the cordial understanding that now exists between the English leaders and the English democracy.

I spoke to Mr. Davitt about the extraordi-

nary popularity of his opinions and the fact that he had received almost universal assent.

Before I was dressed next morning an English gentleman entered my bedroom and announced that he had been arrested by two Dublin Detectives.

Two Dublin Detectives Were Watch-

In the Hotel for Me.

As I had been followed all over Ireland on my last visit by detectives I was prepared for this official attention but I affected to discredit it.

"How do you know they are detectives?" I asked.

"Sure, you'd know a detective if he were booted in milk," was the Irish response.

A few hours later these two detectives were sent to my room by a common constable, who knew them. They waited at the train until I bought a ticket for Dublin, the same as the same class, and got into the adjoining compartment. When I got out at a station on the way to the same time, I had to wait for the train, and until noon today, but have seen no sign of them this affron.

One is perfectly safe when shadowed by these two, and I am sure since I reached Dublin I have been told, by as many different persons, that I was being shadowed by the police, and the two detectives, and therefore do my best to see that the frequently perfect strangers have introduced themselves to me to warn me again of these two. I am a member of the Irish party, and who are known to be friendly to the Irish party, and all Irish-American who come over here—not to arrest them, but to help them, and to give them a chance, whom they visit or confer with. But, as any effort to evade them might not always be depended on, the surest way to harass them is to give no sign of one's knowledge of their existence. An Irish gentleman who is a strong advocate of the democratic movement in Ireland, suggested that I should take a long ride around the city, so as to give them a good run.

Well, I did just as he suggested, and followed his advice. I saw four Scotland Yard detectives yesterday in charge of William O'Brien. They were members of the class. "Just like the pugilists," said Davitt, as with kindling eyes he thus prophesied the destiny of the people and the land for whom he had suffered so long and so severely, but with courage that has never faltered.

It is nearly or quite eight years since I

was last in Ireland. There has been a great moral political revolution in Ireland during that time. Instead of the old hatred and animosity of every man for every body, English or not, of the government only, but of the people as well—there now exists an entire cordiality, a very strong one, with all who are not in opposition to the existing government. Gladstone is seemingly as popular as Parnell. When I was last here Gladstone was most justly detested, for nearly 1,200 Irish leaders of national as well as merely local fame, and all of them were condemned as rebels, and any crime were deemed as suspect in Irish acts by the government of which Gladstone was the chief. Today all is changed. I saw here a man of whom an Irish patriot today—an Irish member of Parliament—and the first thing I saw on entering his parlor was

A Picture of Gladstone in His Library.

"Our English friend is a pleasure one has not come to expect," said Davitt, "but the speech delivered by William O'Brien at Manchester the day before, and when he landed in Ireland I saw a vast concourse of men give him as enthusiastic a reception as even and as only an Irish crowd can give a man they honor—heard and more cordial than I ever saw given to any public man in America or even to Par-

nell in Ireland.

It is true that O'Brien is a prisoner—why? About a month ago he was wild over the speech delivered by William O'Brien at Manchester the day before, and when he landed in Ireland I saw a vast concourse of men give him as enthusiastic a reception as even and as only an Irish crowd can give a man they honor—heard and more cordial than I ever saw given to any public man in America or even to Par-

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